THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Ben. Premont's Army-The Visit of Gen.

misgivings as to the success of the country's arms.

fore he came, that he has always been friendly to fore he came, that he has always been friendly to fore he came, that he has always been friendly to fore he came, that he has always been friendly to fore he came, that he has always been friendly to fair chance, and opposed to the petty system of hampering and barraseing him, which has so embarraseed all his operations. During his stay in Missouri, Gen.

Cameron has very properly abstinited from talking freely upon the subject. It is unfortunate that Adjustment of the subject of the struggle, and deeply impressed with the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a fine set of the file information of the struggle, and deeply impressed with the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is the fine subject. It is unfortunate that Adjustment of the subject. It is Cameron has very properly abstained from talking freely upon the subject. It is unfortunate that Adjutant-General Thomas, who accompanied him, was not sufficiently impressed with the obvious proprieties of official decorant to pursues a similar course. As this gentleman family for the subject of the structure o jutant-General Thomas, who accompanied him, was not sufficiently impressed with the obtivious proprieties of official decoran to pursue a similar course. As this gentleman the state of the summer steps of the army ladder, and may not therefore be free from the all-pervading prejudice throughout the army against officers coming directly from the people), has been reported from the outset to be in people, has been reported from the outset to be interest and the proved to draw the state flag hauted down by the suthorities from the Sacce and the utmost impuritality on his part, his meant of investigation ought to have insented the utmost impuritality on his part, his meanting General to his conversations, at least came with an itigrace. It is understood that Gen. Came with an itigrace. It

hoped that his presence will contribute materially to intrusted the command of the men to Orderly Sergt. the success of the Department, and to the removal of Bowe, who gallantly led his men into Fort Pickens,

join his regiment on this expedition. If the Presi- spoken of by Capt. Poor and officers. dent sees fit to order a Court-Martial of the charges against him he will of course be placed again under arrost, while the investigation is pending. As yet | Correspondence of The N. F. Tribune. begard either to his case or that of Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Price and his rebels are far south of us, in the cleinity of the Osage. If the only or the lending object of this expedition were to reach him and his army, the delay to which it is subjected in starting would be disastrous; but if, as believed, its chief end to wart prepared for following the rebels far down Into their own country and striking at one of their sherished strongholds, it puts quite a different face apon the matter.

[By Telegraph.] Sr. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

In the ordinance providing for the abolishing of certain officers, reduction of salaries, and testing the beyond this State, which was passed by the State Convention yesterday, is a section providing that all persons taking the oath preserved by this ordinance within thirty days of its the commander. Since leaving New York, on the 6th of September last, a little band on the commander of the com

secondrels, killing him instantly. His companion, FROM MESSOURI.

PROMOTE Army—The Visit of Gen.
Cameron—The Secretary of War as an all Regestrians. Beyiew of the Treeps—Adlegistrians. Beyiew of the Big legistrians. Beying the death, and Julus found himself in a fix.
life tore lie shirt into strips, and succeeded in

the South-East Pars, La., in 30 days. This vessel tion of the Mercantile Library Association, on of loyal citizens. Seturned by railroad to Tipton, where it reviewed Ger. Asboth's division, and then started back to St. Louis of Cart. Giben, Asboth's division, and then started back to St. Louis Ger. Cameron came West, with the approval of the President to look into the constantly on dury, and suffered many hardship, baving been all it time in a tropical climate. The correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer, on board the Rosnoke, writes as follows under date of course renders anything like a full investigation impossible. It is understood, from assurances given being command of Sergt. Bowe, who has earned a high fer he came, that he has always been friendly to Ger. Fremout, in favor of giving the Pathfinders after thoroughly drilled, and are in good beaths, pering and burraseing him, which has so embarraseed all his operations. During his stup in Missouri, Germ. Cameron has very properly abstained from talking freely upon the subject. It is unfortunate that Adhas been in commission upward of three years, and Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, 1861.

the emberrassments which so impair its efficiency.

Col. Frank P. Blair, who was released several that this faithful soldier has on more than one occadays since in compliance with orders from Washing sion done his duty. Indeed, he is worthy of being ton, is in St. Louis, but does not design, I believe, to placed in a higher position than be holds; he is highly

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL

Significant production of the control forms of the least flower production of the control forms of the least flower production of the least flower producti

me. The Secretary of Prima. Beview of the Transport Controlled and Secretary of the Controlled Secretary of the Co

Brigadier-Gen. Strong of New-York, who has been appointed by the President upon Gen. Fremont's staff, is in St. Louis on his way here. It is bound that his presence will contribute materially to the success of the Department, and to the removal of the success of the Department, and to the removal of and America, after the general partication of 1815. Both of the great political parties in this country had discountenanced it, but it was impossible it aloudd be represed where speech and the press were free; and the South was fully as much to blame as the North for making it an element of party politics. When it ind reached a dangerous hight, fearing that the war of opinion and sentiment might lead to col-lisions of a more dangerous character, Mr. Everett lisions of a more dangerous character, Mr. Everett observed that for the sake of bringing into aclos an element of conciliation he had assiduously devoted

plenty of fight in them, minus wealth; and therefore cannot help us from their own personal resources—
so that any assistance from New-York would be highly appreciated and gratefully remembered by the faithful defenders of the ir beloved Union and country comprised in Capt. Gibert Robinson's company D, late Oregon Rules, Virginia Beigads.

CHARLES STEVENS, Sergeant Company D.

THE UNION AT PINE PLAINS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tibune.

PINE PLAINS, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1961.

Dutchess County patriotism is not stuff of such an effery seeing nature as to merely froth on The Fourth, in the short space of six months, Secession had

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

As a member of a rifle company on active service in Maryland, I write to you hoping that by the public information, the propose of New-York, the Union Defense in the particular friends of the soldier may obtain some idea of the service we are engaged in, and the wants which we hope they will relieve.

Some four weeks ago we were a company in the Oregon Rifles, a regiment being raised in New-York under Col. J. Dow Wiltiamson, a man of large promises; but, as the result has shown to us, without and the installation of Mr. Jefferson Davis in his stead. Subsidiary to this project with army stores, and strike South and reach the Country of Washington, conceeded by a band of deeperadoes, "but wholly without the privity, I cheerfully being the promises; but, as the result has shown to us, without and of deeperadoes, "but wholly without the privity, I cheerfully being the promises; but, as the result has shown to us, without and of deeperadoes, "but wholly without the privity, I cheerfully being the promises; but, as the result has shown to us, without who, we now hear, and hope for the public weal in its true, as a colonel is defunct.

South Carolina seceded: She would not wait for South and reach the Country of Washington, conceeded by a band of deeperadoes, but the mouth of the Big Sandy, seizs the boats loaded with army stores, and strike South and reach the lieuted of the memory of Washington, conceeded by a band of d

words for myself—it is for the soldier who fights your battles.

Two months ago the Kanzas Brigade was organized. I was put at the lead of it with the respect, the confidence, aye, the love, of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been netively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fort steer at it? They abose the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade tecause we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the cavil.

Go to Nevada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels; go to Bull's Mill, where 130 Kansans wripped 350 traitors; go to Dry Wood, where 406 men under Montgomery for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy, and drove them back from your soil; go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant Johnson, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their entrenchments; go to Ooscola one of the strongest natural points in Southern Miscoori, where, after 80 miles march

ade drove de training and the actual points in Southern Miscoori, where, after 80 miles' march through the etemy's country, we met a greatly enperior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than \$1,000,000 worth of property. Go to these fields, and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is reserved.

Our sin is that we have never been whipped. Tha

From the total control of the part of the total control of the total con

tempt to break yor yesterday. When first seen, she had the telecting at her most yor yesterday. When first seen, she had the telecting at her most yor yesterday. When first seen, she had the telecting at her most yor yesterday. When first seen, she had the telecting at her most yor yesterday. When first seen, she had the telecting at her most yes in reason, and the seen and yes to see a seen and

Not a word of sympathy for such men. But let a slaveholder lose a ninger and the very air resounds with cries for the return of the fugitive. ["Shame, Shame."] Now I'll tell you what I want of you. We'll do your fighting. We'll try and not surrender. We ask the people of Kansas to stand between us and the cowardly traitors who stand in our rear. Why, here's a paper—great God, that it should come form Kansas. The State Larged what away success attend his mission, and he return with

HE DEFENISTHE KANSAS ERIGADE—HE JUSTIFIES HIMSELF—BOWN ON ROBINSON AND
PRINCE.

Last evening 5to kton's hill was crowded to its
thoost capacity by an andience anxious to hear the
great nilitary cheftain. Every nook and corner
was filled long before the hour for which the meeting was called together.

At 8 clock the meeting was organized by the
clection of the following officers:
Presizen—Gen. Mark W. Delahay; Secretaries
D. W. Wither, J. K. Bartlatt, H. H. Moore.
Gen. Lame, on coming forward, was received,
with rapturous applause. He began by saying:
I have come here to-tight not to make a speech to
you, but to have a plant talk about Kanass matters,
and matters relating to the best interests of the
commyn. This is a period in our history when every
man is called upon to act and to act cautionaly. It
is no expected that every man will join the army,
but those with remain at home are not to forget that
they may be called upon to act and to act cautionaly. It
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is no expected that every man will join the army,
but those with remain at home are not to forget that
they may be called upon to act and to act mattering no
words for myself—it is for these is the field
is has been notively engaged for the protection of Kansan and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fritage and the special protection of the protection of Kansan and the Government. It has not been whipped
it has been netively engaged for the protection of Kansan and the Government. It has not been whipped
it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fritage by making the middle protection of the commy of the confidence, asy, the love, of every man i

I have commanded seven armies, and I have found that officers succeed when they treat soldiers as men; do that, and they will ingut for you. Why, my soldiers would follow me right into the middle of hell. And let me tell you, tunt if I wanted to make a sure job or capturing the old fellow, I dake the Kansas Brigade and I'd do it though he had Robinson and Prince to help him. [Terrific theering.] Kansas is the jewel of the West. It is all there is between the historia and the Rocky Momenius. It is the jewel in the cap of Freedom. In a depar ment with its headquarters in St. Louis, Kansas is not as secure as she should be. So difficult is to convey int-fill ence across Misson; that it is it to convey int-di-ence across Misson; that it is not saie for us to receive our orders from St. Louis. The true interests of Kansas demand that she should

The true interests of Karsas demand that she should be in a separate department, with Fort Leavenworth as its base. [Cheera.] It is a military necessity. The appointment of Brigadier General was offered to me, and I intended to accept it when the brigade was organized, but I could not be driven to take it. Although not a Brigadier, I have been playing it all over, and pretty big—betting high on small cards, [Cheers and hughter.]

For all my labor, bardship, and expense, I have not received one dime. Now, don't you think Robs

not received one dime. Now, don't you think Ros-inson and Prince could have afforded to let me serve

Inson and Prince could have anorced to let the serve my country for nothing?

If the Government will make a separate Depart-ment here, I will resign my Senatorabip and accept it. This Department ought to be commanded by a Kansas man. Then we can save Kansas, and re-atore the Cherokee country and a good deal south of it.

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA. From the Washington Star, Oct. 15.

A gentleman has just arrived to Washington from A gentiemen has just arrived in washington from one of the upper counties of Virginia (whose name for pridential reasons we do not here mention), and who brings some interesting intelligence as to affair

is safe, and so are the docks. When you march through a State, you must destroy the property of the men in arms against the Government—destroy, devastate, desolate. This is a war.

Take the Union man by the hand, but lay waste the property of traitors. Why is so much sympathy shown to truitors, and none for Union men Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches of traitors. Did you ever hear this puppy Prince say a word about Maj. Dean, who was robbed and driven from his home by traitors?

Not a word of sympathy for such men. But let a slaveholder lose a ninger and the very air resounds.

The property of the property

The Hon. James M. Mason, Confederate Minister To England.

The Hon. James M. Mason leit town yesterday, a route to Richmond, on his way to England as the Confederate Minister to the Court of St. James May success attend his mission, and he return with renewed health and vigor to his many friends.